The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. NUMBER 255.

PEORIA MERCANTILE LIBRARY MAR 6 1869

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced and thoroughly competent bookkeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an A 1 German [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman or traveling agent, by a man who has had several years' experience in business in the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville. Dry goods or carpet business preferred. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman; single man, who thoroughly understands his business. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a married man, 28 years of age, thoroughly conversant with the English and French languages. [illegible] Address W S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady single man, as coachman in a private family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman. Perfectly understands the care and management of horses and cattle. Best of reference. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in any respectable business of this city. [illegible] Please address GEORGE SALL, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young Englishman, as clerk in any office. Can write a good hand and speak French, and only requires a small salary. Address HENRY MOTE, [illegible] Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To auctioneers. A young man, who has had two years' experience in the auction business, is desirous of a situation as salesman and bookkeeper. Is not afraid to work. Address AUCTIONEER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young German of experience, as a drug prescription clerk. Best of city references given. Address A P S, No. [illegible] Blue Island-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, by a thoroughly competent person, who has had 12 years' experience. [illegible] Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an educated and refined widow lady, from the East, as housekeeper or to act as companion to an invalid, in some agreeable family, where she could enjoy the comforts of a home. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a smart, intelligent young woman, in a respectable family or home. [illegible] Address MARTHA HOW, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable widow woman, with one child, as housekeeper for a nice family, either in the city or country. Apply to No. [illegible] Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as accountant in a business establishment. Has had thorough experience in business, and can give the best of reference. Address LADY, Peoria, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady of experience, as copyist, clerk in a store, or in some light business. Address S T, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By a competent cook, in a private family. Call for two days at [illegible] Indiana-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As second girl, by a neat, good girl. Can give best of references. Call at [illegible] Third-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl, as second girl, or to do general housework in a first-class private family. Reference if required. Call at [illegible] North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family on the South Side. Call for 3 days at [illegible] Arnold-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young and respectable Swedish girl, as chambermaid in a private family. Best of references. Address H S, No. [illegible] Michigan-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,000 to $3,000 per year. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men, with from $50 to $250. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." [illegible] AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines. [illegible] METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 to $75 per week. [illegible] G. M. LININGTON, [illegible] Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—One in every county to secure the right to make and sell Koerner's Non-explosive Fluid Gas. [illegible] CHARLES KOERNER, Room 7, No. [illegible] Chicago.

Male Help. Female Help. Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, [illegible] South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 1 to 30 horse. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, [illegible] Address N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 40-horse power engine. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One hand planing machine. [illegible]

WANTED—One second hand rotary boiler. [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—And To Rent—A variety of new and second-hand pianos. [illegible]

TO RENT—New and beautiful piano fortes. [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 24th, [illegible]

LOST—$25 Reward—Four warranty deeds. [illegible]

LOST—An amethyst sleeve button, set with [illegible]

LOST—Or Stolen. On the 2d inst., a small [illegible]

FOUND—Horse, buggy and harness. [illegible]

Strayed—Stolen.

STOLEN—From the premises of the subscriber [illegible]

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From front of [illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

A Complete List of President Grant's Cabinet Officers.

How the Inaugural and Cabinet Appointments are Received.

Organization of the House Completed.

Bills Introduced in the Senate to Repeal and Modify the Tenure-of-Office Act.

Sherman Promoted to the Rank of General, and Sheridan to that of Lieut. General.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

GRANT'S CABINET.

The following is Grant's Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Attorney General—Eben Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

No Secretary of War named.

The Senate confirmed the entire Cabinet in a very few minutes after their names were read, and then proceeded to consider and take action on other Executive business.

The announcement of the Cabinet has caused a general commotion. What politicians style their surprise is thought by those not politicians to be rather disgust at finding the advice of old political hacks so generally ignored; but whatever the cause, there is great dissatisfaction expressed with the Cabinet on the whole, though most find one or two of the appointments which they deem right. Office-seekers are not pleased. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

SENATE.

Senator Brownlow was sworn in.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Cameron and McCreery were appointed a committee to notify the President that the Senate was ready for business.

ACTS OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of State furnish a list of acts passed by the late Congress.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

The Dinsmoor State House Bill Slaughtered in the House.

Bill for the Erection of a Northern Insane Hospital Introduced in the House.

The General Insurance Bill Passed to a Third Reading in the Senate.

The Franchise Amendment Ratified by the Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The House, this morning, by the decisive vote of 28 to 48, laid out as cold as a wedge the Dinsmoor amended bill to continue the work on the new State House. The bill was ordered to a third reading on Wednesday last, and made a special order for to-day at 11 o'clock. [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANA.

The Democracy and the Suffrage Amendment—An Indignation Meeting Attempted, which Results in an Inglorious Fizzle—Proclamation of the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

THE OCEAN POSTAGE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Hadfield asked if the government intended to take any steps in the direction of ocean penny postage. The Marquis of Huntingdon, Postmaster General, replied that for the present the contracts entered into between the Post Office Department and the various Atlantic steamship companies would interfere with the proposed modifications in the rates of ocean postage.

Spain.

[illegible]

North Germany.

[illegible]

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

A Break-up of the Ice in the Missouri—The Temporary Railroad Bridge Considerably Damaged.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 5.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 5.

[illegible]

Hats.

BROADWAY STYLES

HATS AT BARSTOW'S

Business Hats, [illegible] Styles.

HATS AT BARSTOW'S

Young Gents' Natty Styles

HATS AT BARSTOW'S

104 RANDOLPH-ST.

SPRING STYLES

SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

STRYKER & BARNES,

Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

Several New and Nobby Styles.

MOSES N. FULLER is with Stryker & Barnes.

BROADWAY STYLE

SILK HATS,

AT LOOMIS',

No. 95 Clark-st.,

And all the Latest Styles of

BUSINESS AND DRESS HATS.

Dress Hats.

Especial attention is invited to our splendid stock of the above, which comprises

All the Styles issued for Spring Wear.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

GENTS' HATS,

SPRING FASHIONS.

BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st.

DUNLAP.

The Dress Silk Hats of this celebrated Broadway and Fifth-av. Hatter always to be had at our counter.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

ALEXANDRE'S

KID AND CASTOR GLOVES.

BISHOP & BARNES, 115 Lake-st.

Machinery.

Mt. Vernon Iron Works,

Kokoring Iron Works,

Two of the oldest and most extensive Factories in the country, consolidated, have for sale at their Warerooms,

Stationary and Portable Engines,

(Locomotive, Tubular and Flue Boilers),

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

Portable Grist Mills and Bolts,

WATER WHEELS, MILL STONES,

AND

Flouring Mill Machinery.

Also, a heavy stock, direct from the Factories, for the trade, at New York and Boston prices,

Rubber Belting, Packing & Hose,

BEST OAK-TANNED

Leather Belting and Hose.

Emerson's Patent Movable Tooth Saws,

H. Disston & Sons' Solid Tooth Circular Saws.

BOLTING CLOTHS and Mill Furnishing Goods

PLANS AND DRAWINGS executed, and Millwrights sent direct from the Works, to mount Engines and Mills. All machinery and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction. Send for circulars. Address the proprietors,

C. & J. COOPER & CO.,

88 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

The Cheapest Rent

ON LAKE-ST.

THE SPLENDID PREMISES,

Nos. 167 and 169,

Occupied for many years by

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

Will be Rented

AS

TWO STORES,

20x180 FEET EACH,

On a five years' Lease, with Fixtures, if applied for at once.

Watches.

ELGIN WATCHES.

CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against purchasing our watches, or watches purporting to be of our make, of parties who advertise to send them "C. O. D." We have no connection with such houses, and do not furnish our goods to any house whatever for that purpose. The excellence and good repute of the real Elgin Watches, has caused several Foreign and American Watch Companies to make inferior imitations, with names or similar trade marks to ours. Avoid all parties who advertise to send our goods "C. O. D." No matter whom. To get the real Elgin Watches, purchase only of dealers in your vicinity or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable.

The National Watch Company,

ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

Business Office 159 & 161 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1869.

Spring Stock.

DIRECT FROM LONDON

ELY'S

Spring Stock.

NOW OPENING.

3 & 4 Washington-st

Between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES and FINEST DISPLAY OF FANCY SKATING ever witnessed in this city. All the STAR Skaters from the WEST and NORTH SIDES will take part.

A GRAND RACE for a LARGE PURSE, between two well known GENTLEMEN of this city. Also Hurdle and Sack Racing. Do not miss this exhibition to-night.

WEST SIDE RINK.

[illegible]

Fire.

FIRE. FIRE.

[illegible]

New Publications.

THE GALAXY

FOR MARCH,

NOW READY.

In this number is commenced

CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY,

Put Yourself in His Place,

THE GALAXY

Is the most Elegantly Illustrated, Brilliant, Entertaining and Attractive Magazine Published in this Country.

This number contains sixteen extra pages, or [illegible]

Price 35 cents per number; $4 per year.

Now is the time to subscribe.

SHELDON & COMPANY,

498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

Rosin.

300 Brls. ROSIN,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Magic Binder.

SISSON'S

MAGIC BINDER,

For filing Letters, Invoices, Bills Lading, Music, &c. The CHEAPEST and BEST in use. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Sole Agents,

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Paper, Blank Books and Stationery, 138 and 140 Lake-st.

[illegible]

Stationery.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

I am selling five quires first-class, heavy note paper for 65 cents. Free by mail. Write for samples.

T. W. MARTIN, 119 and 121 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

Stereoscopic views $1.50 per dozen.

Artificial Legs.

Artificial Legs.

J. E. Gardner, No. 15 Post-Office Block, manufacturer and agent for twelve kinds of the best Artificial Legs in use. Prices from $50 to $150.

Professional.

A CARD.

[illegible]

For Sale.

PEANUTS!

1,500 Bags Choice Tennessee for sale by

MELLEN, ELLIS & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEED POTATOES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAIN

The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the old-established Clothing House of L. Dolland, corner of State and Randolph-sts. [illegible]

JAMES WILDO, Jr., Assignee.

Removal.

[illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

Finest Residence Property

IN CHICAGO.

150x149 FEET TO WIDE ALLEY,

COR. DEARBORN-ST. AND NORTH-AV.,

FRONTING LINCOLN PARK.

At its southern extremity, and in view of the Lake. This property, which is only thirty-five minutes' walk from the Court House, and has the choicest park frontage in the city, and is on the leading avenue of the North Division—Nicholson pavement—is offered, for a few days, at only $200 per foot, on favorable terms, by

BRYAN LATHROP,

Bryan Hall, [illegible] Clark-st.

BARGAINS IN

Choice Residences and Acres,

[illegible]

GEORGE H. [illegible]ESS,

131 CLARK-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS

Offered To-day

At and near the crossing of the Rock Island and Great Eastern R. R. All beautiful land. [illegible]

ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,

65 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE.

READ THE TERMS.

The owner of the following tract of land, a non-resident, has authorized me to sell it within the next few days on the following liberal terms: [illegible]

JOS. F. CLARKSON, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

Lot 32 Feet, No. 1177 Indiana-av., Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., with or without cottage now on it. Will rent or purchase, if desired. Will sell at a bargain.

GEO. T. COOK, [illegible] Lumber-st.

FOR SALE.

Or exchange for Chicago city property, an elegant Farm of [illegible] acres, with splendid house and outbuildings, and fruit of all descriptions, within two miles of city of Joliet.

RICE & WADSWORTH,

[illegible] Washington-st., Room 1.

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE.

The buildings on the southeast corner of Madison and Aberdeen-sts., to be removed between the 1st and 5th of April. Application must be made before the 10th of March to C. R. GOODYEAR, No. 24 Chamber of Commerce.

Teas.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING

OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP"

SEASON

1868

TEAS.

NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS,

60 DAYS DIRECT

FROM

CHINA and JAPAN.

GREAT BARGAINS.

14 & 16 Vesey-st.,

(NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE)

NEW YORK.

Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Cough Syrup.

DR. STEVENS'

COUGH SYRUP,

A BEAUTIFUL

Chemical Combination.

ALWAYS

IMMEDIATELY EFFECTUAL.

Trial Bottles, small size, only 25 cents. Large sizes 50 cents and $1.

MAY BE HAD OF EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST.

Bookbinders' Stock.

BOOKBINDERS'

Stock, Tools and Machinery,

LARGEST and BEST Assortment in the West, AT LOWEST PRICES. FOR SALE BY

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturers and Jobbers, 138 and 140 Lake-st.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have money to loan on CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.

SHEPHERD, SWEET & CO.,

[illegible] LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate.

We are prepared, at all times, to negotiate loans at the most favorable rates of interest.

[illegible] & HARVEY,

No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

Dissolution.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of NEWELL, BEAUMONT & CO. was dissolved on the first of March, 1869, by mutual consent. [illegible]

J. E. BEAUMONT, T. NEWELL,

J. M. BEAUMONT, O. A. NEWELL.

General Notices.

A COMPANY

OF

NEW ENGLAND CHILDREN,

Of American parentage,

WANTING HOMES!

[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that all unmuzzled Dogs running at large in the City of Chicago after MONDAY, March 8 1869, will be killed.

Done at the Mayor's Office, March 3, 1869. J. B. RICE, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY,

[illegible]

PATENT LAW-SUIT.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE:

1st National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

Clarence H. Clark, [illegible] E. A. Rollins, [illegible] Jay Cooke, F. Ratchford Starr, W. G. Moorhead, George F. Tyler, J. Hinckley Clark, [illegible] John D. Defrees, Edward Dodge, H. C. Fahnestock.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.

JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.

HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.

EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

Medical Advisory Board:

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department, U. S. N., Washington.

D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

Solicitors and Attorneys:

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It offers Low Rates of Premium.

It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be taken which pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return All the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies may be taken that will pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual Income of One-tenth the Amount named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It insures not to pay Dividends, but at so Low a cost that Dividends will be impossible.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every city and town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, for New York State and Northern New Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., for Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

E. W. CLARK & CO., for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. [illegible]

J. ALDER ELLIS & CO., Chicago, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, for Minnesota and [illegible] Wisconsin.

JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, for Ohio and Central and Southern Indiana.

T. B. EDGAR, St. Louis, for Missouri and Kansas.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Indiana.

A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, Omaha, for Nebraska.

JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore, for Maryland.

NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY, under the direction of E. A. ROLLINS and W. E. CHANDLER, of the Board of Directors. J. P. TUCKER, Manager, 8 Merchants' Exchange, State-st., Boston.

S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, for Michigan and Northern Illinois.

Real Estate at Auction.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS

IN THE

TOWN OF BLAIR, NEBRASKA.

A limited number of lots in the new town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, will be offered at public sale, at auction on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

J. W. WALKER, Supt.

Sioux City & Pacific R. R.,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HALL,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle,

CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held and shipped on margins.

168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Lumber.

LUMBER

FOR SALE.

I have a large stock of [illegible] and assorted lengths. Also, a stock of SQUARE TIMBER, which I will sell low to close a trust.

Address D. J. LAKE,

Room 4, No. 28 South Water-st., Chicago.

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WILL HOLD THE

Second Regular Public Sale of Wool

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS—TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of Clerk of Cook County, until Monday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., for Excavation, Concrete, Stone Flags, Stone Walls, Tile Drains, &c., in sub-basement of Old Court House. Specifications may be seen at the Office of ROSS & CHAPMAN, Architects, [illegible] Washington-st., Room 28.

By order of Building Committee.

E. S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

Bankers.

THEO. S. CASE, Pres. J. K. THACHER, Vice Pres.

W. H. [illegible], Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

Capital Stock, $100,000.

[illegible]

Medical Books.

A Wonderful Book.

[illegible]

Velocipedes.

E. FORD, 162 & 164 West Lake-st.,

[illegible]

The Tribune.

[illegible]TURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[S]ECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[No]mination of Alexander T. Stewart [to] the office of Secretary of the [Treasury] will be received by the country [with] general [satisfaction]. [Mr. Stewart's] name has long been a synonym [for mer]cantile probity and financial success, though never prominently connected with politics there is no person in [public l]ife whose reputation is wider or [more] unsullied than his. His house was [the] one in New York that came [thr]ough the panic of 1837, and [from that] time to this he has been the [first m]erchant in the United States, [and in t]he world. His principal house [in New] York has branches in Berlin, [Manch]ester, Paris, Lyons, Manchester, [Glasg]ow, Belfast, Glasgow and [illegible].

[...]

[A.] T. Stewart & Co. again to [a p]lace among American mercantile establishments. During the war he [was] of the most frequent and liberal [donors] to the charitable enterprises [of the] ... and, we believe, made a [gift of] $400,000 to the Sanitary [Commis]sion, at one time.

[Mr. St]ewart comes of the Scotch-Irish [stock fro]m which General Grant traces [his] descent. He is now about sixty [years of a]ge. He was born at Lisburn, a few miles distant from Belfast; [educate]d at Trinity College, Dublin, [and ca]me to the United States in [youth]. He was educated for one of the professions, and commenced life [as a teach]er, but shortly after his arrival [in New Y]ork, formed a mercantile partnership and commenced the extraordinary career with which most Americans are familiar, and which has now reached its climax in his accession to the most important post in the government, after the Presidency itself, [by] the maxim to which Mr. [Stewart] attributes his own success is "to have but one price, and every article to be exactly [what] it is represented to be." This [rule, w]hen brought into its narrowest [sense], signifies Truthfulness. Hundreds [of whol]esale failures have occurred, in [illegible], and there have [been] notable examples of success, but wherever Mr. Stewart is known, in Europe or America, nobody ever questions his probity and [honor].

[...]

[We are] presuming Mr. Stewart for Secretary [of the] Treasury General Grant probably [reasoned] in this way: "Here is a man [who has] given the most remarkable evidence [of] his ability to manage a multitude [of] details so as to make both ends [meet]. His character is established beyond reproach or suspicion. He is above [the rea]ch of temptation. He has no [interest] to reward by pedding out information [...] He knows the ways of the [...] too well to be made a tool of by [any]body, and he has no friendships in [the] Treasury Department which will [prevent] him from 'cleaning out the [establi]shment.'"

[Thes]e, we presume, added to a warm personal friendship and regard, are the principal reasons why General Grant has [selected] Mr. Stewart to the most difficult and responsible post in his Cabinet. We [think] he has acted wisely. We believe [the] new Secretary of the Treasury [will br]ing United States bonds and greenbacks to par with gold, by the most judicious and least painful process. At all [events] the country will give him a fair [and] friendly trial. He will take up the [portfo]lio with the best wishes of all his [countr]ymen, and if he succeeds as well in [this] new work assigned to him as he has [in his] own affairs, he will have established a reputation among the first men [of his] time.

WASHBURNE AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Of] all of the members of the new Cabinet, Mr. Washburne is the most widely [known], and he possesses the popular confidence to an almost unprecedented degree. He is among the most experienced men now in public life in the United States. He is thoroughly informed [in] the history and condition of [every] branch of national affairs, and [thor]oughly competent to understand and wisely upon almost every subject of foreign or domestic, financial or commercial policy. At the Presidential [electi]on of 1852 he was elected a member [of the] Thirty-third Congress, and took [his se]at in that body on the 5th of December, 1853. Since then he has been [re-elect]ed to each succeeding Congress, [and on] Thursday commenced his term [as a m]ember of the Forty-first Congress. [He h]as for several years enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest member of [the] House, in point of continuous service, having sixteen years of active service in that body he has occupied a [pro]minent position. For many years [he was] Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and of late years has been, [fortun]ately for the country, at the head of the most important of all committees, that of Appropriations. Never [were] his eminent qualities of head and [heart] more needed by, nor more patriotically devoted to, the country than at the [head] of that committee. He has braved [corru]ption in all its forms. He has constantly resisted and defeated the [sche]mes of robbery and plunder which [have] threatened to engulf the national [credit]. Among the careless, the indifferent and dishonest, he has been the [faithful] and inflexible [guardian] of the Treasury and of the country's financial honor. He never faltered [and] never failed. A year ago he [...]

to a practical return to a peace establishment. During the late session he has been the ever-watchful and the ever-successful opponent of the countless schemes of subsidy and fraud which crowded the calendars, flooded the committees, and were backed by a powerful and unscrupulous lobby.

Mr. Washburne was born in Maine, in the year 1816, and is in the very prime of life. His labors during the war, and especially during the last three years, have broken his health, and it is not likely that he could survive another term in Congress unless he abandoned the severe duties he has hitherto performed. The Department of State, at this juncture, is not a place of repose, yet its duties may be performed with less physical strain than those of the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. He will take to the State Department a ripe experience, an elevated patriotism, an inflexible integrity, and an untiring industry. He will discard the fripperies and tinsel of diplomacy, and execute to the letter, with dignity, ability and purity, Grant's model foreign policy, which will "deal with nations equitably, as the law requires individuals to deal with each other;" which will "protect a law-abiding American wherever his rights may be jeopardized or the flag of our country floats," and which will "respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own." To execute that policy, which is the very embodiment of the [national] [feeling] of the American [people], Mr. Washburne [is] both bound [...] only fully equal to the task, but peculiarly adapted because of his sterling patriotism, his dignity of character, and his unfailing common sense. His administration of the State Department will be found in perfect harmony with the simplicity of style and directness of purpose which should distinguish our intercourse with foreign nations. He will rescue American diplomacy from the black letter of antiquity and the mould of precedent; he will not write despatches by the volume for mere writing sake, but will himself, and through the ministers who may be subject to his instructions, modernize our formal intercourse with foreign nations, and confine it to courteous but direct business transactions.

But not the least of the benefits resulting from this appointment will be the aid and the support which he will render the President in the general council of the Executive. Mr. Washburne has knowledge which will be of use to the President. We have already said he thoroughly understands the legislation of the country and its actual condition at this time. He knows where reforms are needed, and he knows the standing and political status of every public man of all parties in the country. Invaluable as Mr. Washburne's services have been during the past, in his new position he will prove an able co-laborer with Grant in establishing, permanently and enduringly, the peace and prosperity of the Union at home and abroad.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Twenty years ago, more or less—we do not recall the exact date—the sovereign State of Massachusetts sent an envoy to that supremely sovereign State South Carolina, to protest against the uniform practice of shutting up the sea-faring citizens of the Old Bay State in the prisons of Charleston, because they happened to be of African descent. For this delicate mission, involving the whole question of State rights, Massachusetts chose one of her most eminent lawyers, a man of calm, judicial mind, of great strength of character, and of dignified though gentle bearing, who, she thought, if anybody could, would win a hearing from the rampant slaveholders, and convince them that there were some rights of Northern citizenship which even South Carolina was bound to respect. To this trying position Samuel Hoar, one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, was appointed, and accordingly, accompanied by his daughter, he went to Charleston. The result will be remembered. The tricksters had neither respect for age nor character, nor womanhood, and Mr. Hoar and his daughter were incontinently driven, with contumely and threats, and almost with violence, from the State where no non-resident black man was allowed to go at large unless he were a slave, and no Northerner could be treated with common decency who believed a negro was a man.

It is the son of this gentleman, who was thus made prominent in this brief but disgraceful episode in American history, that General Grant has chosen for his Attorney General. He has been for several years on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and, it is thought by his friends, would, but for some unaccountable prejudice on the part of Governor Bullock, have now been her Chief Justice. To this distinction he was entitled by seniority and by character; but a younger Justice was, about a year ago, promoted over his head by the Governor.

But General Grant, with a keener insight than Governor Bullock into the merits of Judge Hoar, has called him to a seat in his Cabinet, and unquestionably he could have made no better choice in all New England. He is, after the most eminent, certainly one of the ablest lawyers of Massachusetts, and, though possessing less national reputation, is esteemed at home as at the head of bench and bar. Thoroughly read in national and international law, he adds to professional ability a carefully cultivated intellect, a trained judicial mind and original powers of a high order. Of the scholars of Massachusetts no one is more highly esteemed among [his countrymen] than Judge Hoar, and among the people at large he has won the deepest respect and confidence by a life of most unswerving integrity, on which no whisper of suspicion has ever been breathed. His decisions from the Bench are always unquestioned as sound in judgment, as his rulings on the law are always respected as of the highest authority. Of the wisdom of the choice of such a man for the important office of Attorney General there can be no question, and in making it General Grant has justified again his reputation for sagacity and knowledge of character which selects the right men for the right places.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The portfolio of the Interior has been assigned, not to Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, as was the general expectation, but to ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio. The people of Ohio felt confident that either ex-Governor Dennison or General Cox would be tendered a seat in Grant's Cabinet, and they are probably as well pleased with the latter as they would have been with the former.

We were aware that General Grant held Governor Cox in the very highest estimation, as a man of integrity and capability. He has been heard to say that the war produced no abler, more skilful or thorough officer from civil life than Major General J. D. Cox. General Grant spoke of him as an officer, who, entering the army entirely destitute of military knowledge or training, had completely mastered the principles and details of the art of war, including engineering, fortifications, siege operations, supplying, subsisting, transporting and handling troops in the field. He remarked, also, that General Cox was, perhaps, the "hardest student," so to speak, and most industrious field officer whom he knew, in the service, as he was never satisfied until he had mastered everything connected with whatever duty was assigned to him, and that he was irresistible in its performance, no matter how difficult or delicate the work might be, and strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with the government and his fellow-officers and soldiers. It was these qualities which gained the Commander-in-Chief's confidence and high opinion, and have now secured him a seat in the Cabinet, and the portfolio of a very important and responsible department.

Before and was Governor Cox was a professor in Oberlin College, Ohio. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered among the first, helped to raise a regiment among his Abolition friends and neighbors, of whom were students of Oberlin. He was made Colonel of the regiment, and marched with it to Western Virginia. He was soon promoted a Brigadier. His first service in the Kanawha Valley [...]

under him as a Division Commander. When Grant went East to take command of the Potomac Army, General Cox's Division became a part of the army under Sherman that fought all the way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and swung the circle from Atlanta to the sea, and the sea to Washington, and from thence back to Louisville. General Cox performed his part to the complete satisfaction of his commander and comrades.

He was nominated for Governor by the Republican party of Ohio shortly after resigning his commission in the army, and was elected in October, 1865, beating General Morgan, the most popular Democrat in the State, by upwards of 30,000 majority. While Governor, he committed one error, which he afterwards regretted, and that was in recommending, in his inaugural message, the colonization of the colored people of the South, just then emerging from servitude, to a district of territory in the Southwest—Texas, we believe—which he proposed the General Government should set aside for their occupation. He has repented of his impracticable colonization [views] and been forgiven by his party. At the soldiers' great reunion in this city, last December, General Cox, it will be remembered, delivered the oration on behalf of the Army of the Ohio, which was acknowledged, at the time, to be the finest among all the speeches that were delivered on that occasion. Whatever he undertakes he does well; and we have no hesitation in saying that he will make the best Secretary of the Interior who has filled that office since it was created. He will reform many of the abuses and corruptions that exist in its bureaus and service, and especially in the Indian division of it; and we doubt not that General Grant had this particular bureau in his mind when he was casting about for a Secretary of the Interior.

MR. J. A. J. CRESWELL.

General Grant has selected ex-Senator John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, for the office of Postmaster General, and the selection will probably prove a fortunate one. Mr. Creswell is a young man, having been born in 1828. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Legislature of Maryland, of 1861–2. Governor Hicks made him Assistant Adjutant General of the State. He was from the first an inflexible Union man. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, a member of the House of Representatives. Governor Hicks was elected to the United States Senate for the unexpired term of Senator Pearce, but died in office in February, 1865, leaving two years of the term remaining, when the Legislature elected Mr. Creswell to the vacancy, and he served in the Senate with ability until March, 1867. The rebel element, under Andrew Johnson's protection, had, by this time, been restored to power in Maryland, and Mr. Creswell was not re-elected. He is a gentleman of learning and ability, and was elected, no doubt, among other reasons, for his industry and ability to deal with the details of his office. His appointment will be gratifying to every man in the Southern States who has the least loyalty or desire for a restoration of a fraternal Union.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

A wise selection of Internal Revenue Commissioner is not less important than a wise choice of Secretary of the Treasury. And we question if General Grant could have made a happier selection than that of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio. In this action the new President indicates his determination to have the Augean stable of the Internal Revenue Department thoroughly cleaned, and we know of no better Hercules that he could have found. That department reeks with corruption and rottenness, from core to basket is unsound. No part of the machinery of government is greater stands in need of reconstruction. The baseness of Andrew Johnson seemed to have penetrated every fibre of it, and instead of a department for the collection of internal revenue it has degenerated into a department of organized robbery. But we believe the right man for the right place has been found in the person of Delano. He was Chairman of the Committee on Claims in the Thirty-ninth Congress from 1865 to 1867. An Ohio contemporary remarks of him, that "the country has never had an adequate idea of the vast amount of claims from which, in that capacity, he was instrumental in saving the Treasury. Every form of influence, personal and official, proper and improper, was brought to bear upon him and his committee, to secure their approval of the plausible demands of the claimants, but he uniformly turned a deaf ear to solicitations which, if successful, would have more than doubled our national debt."

General Grant was not unaware of these services or the innate honesty of the man when he was looking round for the proper person to fill an office which, he said, was really of more importance to the people to have well filled than any Cabinet position. "Few men have come in contact with the temptations of political life so long and so constantly as he without having some charge laid at their doors; but Mr. Delano is as clear of them to-day as he was a quarter of a century ago. Honest, scrupulous, high-minded, with the most upright motives and clearest-cut convictions of duty, he found it easy to shun the jobbery and chicanery of political life."

His public life is thus described:

"In former years Mr. Delano was a prominent leader of the Whig party of Ohio, sympathizing with the anti-slavery wing of it. ... In 1845 he was elected to Congress ... celebrated Tom Corwin ... some years ago, removed to New York and engaged in business. ... he returned to Ohio he was quickly drawn into public life, and soon again became conspicuous as a leading Republican. He served with distinction in the Thirty-ninth Congress, being chairman of the Committee on Claims, and taking part in ... which he is about to accept the important position ... His generous nature, coupled with affable manners and unassuming social qualities, has secured him a wide circle of true friends."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN.

In the President's disposal of the military offices at his command the country will heartily concur. The promotion of Sherman to the place of General will command universal approval. Next to Grant, Sherman is the great Captain of the war. His deeds marked him out as the man after Grant for the highest military honors in the gift of the country. But who was to take Sherman's place? Upon that point there was room for division of opinion. Sheridan and Thomas will both live in the country's history as heroes without fear and without reproach. They were faithful and true, brave and accomplished. They did their duty well, and if there was any excess of merit it was the result of an excess of opportunity, and not of ability or patriotism. General Grant, who knew both men as no other person, has made choice of Sheridan, and though no man will think less of Thomas, the country will cordially approve the President's decision. Honest, brave, gallant Phil Sheridan! All honor to the new Lieutenant General! To the man who was always ready, who always obeyed orders, always was in the right place in the right time, the brave right arm with which Grant closed the campaign in Virginia, and closed the war. Right heartily will the nation greet the new Lieutenant General.

THE GIFT TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

On Wednesday last General Sherman was presented, at Washington, with a deed of a house and lot in that city, intended for his residence. There was a particular propriety in the gift. General Sherman is a soldier, and his record services to his country second only to those of the officer whom he succeeds as General of the armies. He is a man of great personal purity. Slander, which spares but few, has never coupled his name with peculation or with dishonor of a kind. He has done his duty in the field as a soldier, and as a patriot, and his highest reward has been a consciousness that he merits the gratitude which the country has for him. General Sherman has not been able to lay aside a fortune; his pay has not exceeded the demands upon him, by reason of his rank and his [...]

proper that his countrymen, by personal contribution, should accompany his official promotion with a substantial mark of their personal respect, admiration and gratitude. They bought and paid for this residence and presented it to the noble veteran, who could not have purchased it for himself. The gift was alike honorable to the donee and the donors. It was not the present of sycophants, nor of office-seekers, nor men expecting returns in official favors. It was a gift to a man with no patronage, and who has no offices to bestow. It was the gift of men who expect nothing now or hereafter from him. In accepting it he places himself under no possible obligation to the donors; nor should he have accepted it under such circumstances. He accepts it as it was given—an open, free, unsought gift from fifty patriotic countrymen, who seek, by that means, to give a substantial evidence of their appreciation of invaluable services rendered their country by the soldier. That gift, given from such motives and for such purposes and accepted in the same spirit, is, we repeat, honorable to General Sherman and to the friends who made it.

The Longitude of San Francisco.

The United States Coast Survey party have been, for some time past, making preparations for determining the Longitude of San Francisco with greater exactness than the present accepted value. The means employed is the electric telegraph, and the line of the Western Union have been called into requisition, the preliminary signals being made on Monday evening last.

For the information of that portion of our readers who are not versed in the question of "Longitude," we propose to explain briefly the meaning of the term, and how the Longitude of any required place on the Earth's surface may be found.

The Earth is nearly globular in shape, and rotates on her axis once every twenty-four hours. The two points in her surface which are stationary with respect to this movement are called the poles. These two points are exactly opposite each other, and the distance between them, measured on the surface, is divided into 180 equal parts, called degrees. At the distance of 90 degrees from each pole, the Equatorial circle runs round the globe, dividing it into two equal hemispheres, each of which has one of the poles as the centre of its curved surface.

The distance from the Equator towards either pole, measured in degrees and parts of degrees, is called Latitude.

The Latitude of any place is found very easily by the the aid of a sextant. The Sun is known to be vertical to the Equator twice a year, about March 20th and September 23d, and his angular departure from the vertical position for any instant of time is calculated by astronomers and published in the almanacs. If, then, at noon on the day when the Sun is vertical to the Equator, an observer measures with his sextant the angle between the Sun and the horizon, that angle is exactly equal to the distance of the place of observation from the pole, and the angle subtracted from 90 degrees will give the Latitude. For any other day, the distance of the Sun from the Equator, as given in the almanac, being added to or subtracted from, the difference, the sum or difference will be equal to the Latitude.

The Longitude of a place is the angular distance east or west from any other place selected as the standard; the distance is measured on the Equator, or parallel to that circle. If we suppose a great circle of the sphere to pass through any place, and also through both poles, that circle is the meridian of the place. The difference of longitude of any two places may, therefore, be otherwise indicated as the distance between the two meridians of those places.

In England the Observatory at Greenwich is the place chosen as that from which the longitude of other places is reckoned. In the United States, the Washington Observatory is generally understood as being on the first meridian.

The rotation of the Earth brings every part of the Equatorial circle under the Sun once each day. The 360 degrees of the circle are thus brought round in twenty-four hours, or 15 degrees per hour—each degree, therefore, occupying four minutes of time in passing under the Sun. That is, there is a difference of four minutes in the actual time of noon between two places which differ one degree in longitude.

The process of finding the Longitude is also very simple in theory, consisting only in noting the difference in the time of noon between two meridians. In practice, however, it is a complicated operation, the leading difficulty not with lying in the fact that it is impossible to construct a time-piece which can be depended on to preserve exactly the same "rate of going" while being carried from one place to another.

Hence some other plan than that of transporting clocks has necessarily to be resorted to. The one most in use is the observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's moons.

The satellites of Jupiter revolve around him in orbits but little inclined to the plane of the Ecliptic. Hence they pass before and behind the planet at each revolution. The times at which these satellites appear to be in contact with the edge of the planet, being calculated for the meridian of Greenwich, an observation at any other place will give the difference of time between the two places. Thus: The first satellite emerged from the body of the planet at 4 hours 51 minutes 6 seconds past midnight at Greenwich on the morning of March 4th, 1869. It it had been possible to view the emersion at Chicago, it would have been found to take place at 11 hours and 40 seconds past noon on the 3d instant, showing that Chicago is 5 hours 50 minutes 26 seconds, or 87 degrees 35 minutes, west of Greenwich.

These observations involve the necessity of also finding the instant when the sun crosses the meridian of the place whose Longitude is to be ascertained, and the opportunity of doing this may not occur for several days before or after the observation of the Satellite, owing to cloudy weather. During this time the clock may vary several seconds from the true rate of going, and the Longitude, as deduced by this process, will be to that extent erroneous.

Since the introduction of the electric telegraph, the "wires" have been extensively employed in comparing the time at different places. The passage of the electric fluid over the wires is practically instantaneous, being about 16,000 miles per second, so that all required is good apparatus for observing and comparing. The following will give an idea of the process:

Cambridge Observatory is selected as the point the Longitude of which is known, and San Francisco is the place the Longitude of which is to be determined. The two places are connected by telegraph and a comparison made between the clocks of the two stations by striking the signal key at San Francisco simultaneously with the beats of the clock there, the beat being recorded on a register, which record, also, the instants of the Cambridge clock beats. The clocks are thus compared to a small fraction of a second; the current is then turned the other way, and the Cambridge clock beats are recorded on a register at San Francisco. A comparison of the two sets of observations will enable the operators to correct any difference due to time lost in the transmission of the signals. The clocks being thus compared, a number of stars, previously selected, are observed at each place. The instant that the star crosses the spider thread drawn across the Cambridge telescope to mark the line of due south, is recorded on the registers at both ends of the line, and when a few hours afterwards, the same star is seen to cross the meridian of San Francisco, the instant is recorded on the revolving register there, and the telegraph wire puts the intelligence to Cambridge, where it is also recorded. These observations, being repeated many times, and the average of all the observations taken, enable the operators to determine within the one-hundredth part of a second, the difference of Longitude between the two places. The approximate difference is 3 hours 15 minutes 8 seconds, or 51 degrees [...]

As already stated, the preliminary signals were transmitted on Monday evening last. The process will occupy several weeks, owing to the fact that it is often impossible to view the transit of the same star at both places in succession. The time of the operation is lengthened by the necessity of repeating the signals at different points in the long line, Chicago, Omaha and Salt Lake are used as intermediate stations, and the steady click of the key will be heard at intervals for perhaps months, in the office on the corner of Clark and Lake streets, recording the beats of the two clocks ticking independently on opposite shores of the continent.

Great Fire at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

From the Baraboo Republic, March 3.

[...]

LONDON.

The New Parliament.

The Alabama and Her English Owner.

American Curiosities in England—Reverdy Johnson and the Siamese Twins.

Americans on the Continent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

THE HAT QUESTION.

It is curious to observe the nervousness and wonderment which sit in the faces of the new members of the House of Commons. They have tried to master the numerous and intricate regulations, as to what they may do and what they may not do, but forgetfulness comes, and mistake after mistake is committed. For instance, you may wear your hat as long as you like while you are in your seat, but if you stand up with it on your head, there is immediately a shout. I have this week seen a poor country gentleman utterly bewildered by this sort of salutation. He turned to the right and to the left in dismay, but the noise of "order! order!" interspersed with laughter, continued until a friendly neighbor rose and whispered in his ear that he must remove his hat. Upon no circumstances may you wear your hat while you are standing; but even old members are apt to forget this as they enter the chamber, and often stand for a second, just inside, with their hats on. This habit is encouraged, no doubt, by the liberty allowed at the clubs. In every other place where gentlemen meet in England, the person who enters a room where others are eating a meal, uncovers his head; but in the clubs men stroll about the dining-rooms as they would about the streets—only condescending to sit bareheaded when they are themselves at their food.

This hat question in troublous times has led to many disturbances and quarrels; but it is merely an affair of manner in the cases referred to. I noticed, however, that when the address in reply to the Queen's speech was read to the House of Commons by the Speaker, some of the Radical members kept their hats on, while every one else showed his respect for the Queen by holding his hat in his hand; and this, I suppose, was intended to be in some way a political demonstration.

EARLY DEBATES—THE ALABAMA.

What a changed tone in the new Parliament towards the United States! Every allusion is respectful and most are friendly. The old Southern sympathizers cover their opposition to a settlement of existing differences with profuse expressions of regard. The admirers of Captain Semmes are scattered. Roebuck no longer totters to the "post upon the North." He is shut out evermore from public life. Lindsay, the dealer in chairs [illegible] Mr. Sandford, a Tory member, who was always eager to [at]tract a cheer by a gibe or an insult directed against the statesmen or the armies of the North, was rejected by his constituency with contempt. Lord Granborne has stepped into the House of Peers. Laird, of Birkenhead, [illegible] Mr. Johnson's friend, [illegible] his lit[tle] ... in the House, but he is spurned or looked at with angry eyes. He is destined to tell very uncomfortable [...] the session is over. Unless his feelings are as hardened as the sides of his cruisers, he [...] to return to the House. How can he listen with a steady pulse and cool cheeks to the speeches that will be delivered, whatever the Senate may do, in condemnation of his acts? Mr. Laird has built a church, but all his wealth [...] church, and the Jewish features [...] smile when he speaks. He will be hated by every tax-payer, and no [...] for his deeds.

That was a telling hit in Mr. Cowper's speech on the opening night. This gentleman, who is a younger son of Earl Cowper, is a member of the Travellers' Club, and though only just 30, has seen a good deal of the world. He has been through the States, and, like all clever visitors, is greatly impressed by the strength and prosperity of the republic. He is a representative in the House of Commons of an important county, and was selected as a new member, of promise, to move the reply of the Commons to the speech from the Queen. He spoke with singular propriety. His phrases were aptly constructed and cleverly put together. Rarely has there been so excellent a maiden effort. The reference to the Alabama and its builder was [...]

nine days' wonder. I went to see them a night or two ago, and came to the conclusion that they will not make very much this time. Their worn and haggard looks make their unhappy predicament a condition for pity. [...] "lecture" in wretched grammar, by an American with an exceedingly dirty face (at least so it looked the night I was there) who stands to the side of the Twins and discourses upon their virtues and acts—turning at last to a girl of eighteen, one of the family of the black cook [...] the Twins [...]

AMERICANS ON THE CONTINENT—A CURIOUS CHARGE.

Correspondents on the continent report that saloons and ball-rooms are being closed to English families, because the latter, who mostly go abroad to retrench, dress so shabbily that they "spoil the room." It is said, however, that the society which is thus so exclusive is not the old society of large and well-to-do capitals, but one which is itself foreign and migratory. The circles referred to are, in fact, chiefly Russian and American. If the Daily News, which invites attention to the matter, is to be credited, the Continent of Europe threatens to be overrun by a horde of semi-civilized money-bags from Russia and the States, whose notion of entertaining—for hospitality it cannot be called—consists in "piling up the agony" of powder, gilt, and every imaginary species of gingerbread extravagance, till the suites of apartments they inhabit can bear and hold no more. With them a staircase is not a staircase unless it is covered with velvet pile inches deep, and its sides are lined with the exotic contents of costly conservatories; wine is not wine unless pearls melted in it would render it any more precious; and suppers are not suppers at all if they do not outstrip the boasted banquets of Lucullus. What constitutes dress in the eyes of such Tartar gentry and New York shoddy shows is [...] rather than "shabby," and not to glitter is a virgin costume just arrived is to "spoil the room." It is simply a case of a barbarian and his peacock plumes, feathers and beadle's buttons over again.

Here in London, I am not infrequently astonished at the lavish expenditure of American visitors. Families whose position at home I had imagined was not that of extreme affluence, take furnished houses at the rate of a hundred pounds a week rent, and live in a glare of expenditure, and then go off to Paris and exceed it. I dare say I am wrong, but I usually conclude, in these cases, unless it is some well-known millionaire, that the particular family had been saving up for this wonderful outlay for a considerable time, and that when it is over they will return to a state which is rather small than not. It's all good for trade, I suppose, but if enjoyment were an item in consideration, I should pronounce this firework business a mistake. It deceives nobody, and attracts only a smile even where profit is made out of it, while the worry and bother are quite detectable. The four of many a family has been spoiled by it.

SAULT ST. MARIE.

The Cleveland Board of Trade in Favor of its Cession to the General Government.

From the Cleveland Leader, March 5.

On Friday the Board of Trade spent considerable time in discussing the cession of the Sault St. Marie Ship Canal to the United States government by the State of Michigan. Mr. G. H. Ely made a speech in which he mentioned the circumstances under which the canal was constructed [...]

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A K. K. Grand Cyclops Arrested in Memphis.

From the Memphis Post, March 6.

The most important arrest which, perhaps, has occurred in Memphis since the war, when rebel spies and guerrillas were captured by Federal officers and lodged in the Irving Block, took place this morning, about six o'clock, on Front Row, near an alley between Jefferson and Adams streets.

[...]

AUSTRIA.

Conference at Temeswar—A Union of all Non-Magyar Nationalities to be Attempted.

PESTH (Feb. 11), Correspondence London Times.

[...]

SPIRITUALISTIC TRICKSTERS.

Two Spiritualists Offer to Make a Sick Man "Whole" for $1,000—A Lively Scene.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times gives the following additional particulars of the strange conduct of the spiritualists, Manchester and wife, at the residence of the well-known lawyer, General Ballard:

It is well known that General B. has been for several weeks quite ill. [...]

THE PLEASANT RIDGE, ILL., MURDER.

Arrest of the Murderer.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 5.

The readers of the Republican have not forgotten the fiendish murder lately perpetrated at Pleasant Ridge, Madison County, by a German laborer, in which a little boy eight years of age was the victim. [...]

SPAIN.

Inaugural Speech of the Senor Rivero, President of the Spanish Cortes.

[...]

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Peculiar Case in Warren County, Ohio.

African Descent the Ground of Defence.

Verdict for $10,000 Damages.

There was yesterday brought to a close, at the County Court of Warren, one of the most remarkable suits for damages for alleged breach of promise ever tried in this State. The peculiar points in the case are the respective ages of the parties, the peculiarly gushing style of the gay old boy's letters, the [illegible] character of the defence set up, and, finally, the large amount of damages adjudged. The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: The plaintiff in the case is Miss Mary Ferguson, a maiden of twenty-six summers, doing business in the village of Springboro, in the northern part of the county. Mary, it seems, was boarding at a house in the village, to which came the defendant, Dr. John Armstrong Bradshaw, for the purpose of getting his daily bread, when the two were thrown together. This throwing was rather too much for the old chap, who straightway became most ridiculously spooney, permitted his young affections to be gobbled (he is only forty-seven), and, under the influence of the dreamy eye, and voluptuous form of the captivating brunette, investing (as the result has proved) to the extent of $10,000 in matrimonial promises.

The next peculiar feature of the affair is, that the Doctor is charged with making the same promise of marriage not less than three times, and in each instance by "going back on it," lacerating the fair milliner's heart to the extent of $10,000. According to the testimony, the several promises were made in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, at the rate (according to Mary's estimate of the value of such) of $10,000 a year, and according to that of the jury at $3,333 33.

The defendant is an Irishman by birth, and is now 47 years of age—thirty-three of which have been spent in this country. Shortly after his arrival he was adopted into the family of a wealthy citizen of New York, who, discovering his ability, gave him the means of obtaining a good education. After graduating at one of the best medical colleges in the State of New York, he went to Columbia, in British America, where he resided for a long time, and, by the practice of his profession, accumulated considerable property, being worth at the present time about $21,000. He claims to be a direct descendant of Bradshaw, the English regicide, and is very proud of his gentle blood.

In personal appearance he is not very prepossessing, being below the medium stature, and having a kind of broken-down look. During the trial a great many letters from the defendant to the plaintiff were read to prove the existence of an engagement between the parties. These exhibited devotion and extravagance of passion on the part of the mature disciple of Esculapius decidedly refreshing, and also proved beyond a doubt the existence of such an engagement, and by certain expressions therein contained a desire to postpone its fulfillment against the wish of his loving milliner, who evidently desired an early consummation. These letters were written in 1868, while Miss Mary was spending a few months at Germantown, a village but a few miles from Springboro. [...]

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.

A Jilted Lover in Search of His Hyde Park Property.

A curious illustration of the manner in which marriages are sometimes contracted, and the preliminary steps attending prospective proceedings in that direction, was unearthed in a bill filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, by Abraham J. Rockafellow against Mary A. H. Newcomb, to compel the reconveyance of a quantity of real estate in Hyde Park, on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue. [...]

A REMARKABLE SUIT.

Proceeding by a Widow Against Her Dead Husband's Mother.

Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property at Issue.

Extraordinary Statements by the Daughter-in-Law.

Contents of the Bill.

A bill was exhibited yesterday in the Circuit Court of this county, which promises a flood of recrimination and litigation, second only to that which has been opened up by the Unlah case. In this case there is, however, [...] It is the case of a mother being called on to account for a large and important estate, to a considerable share of which the widow of one of her sons lays claim. The bill suggests foul play by the exercise of undue influence, and perhaps by a greater extremity of wrong-doing. [...]

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[...]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[...]

Chaplain to the House.

[...]

A Fountain in Danger.

[...]

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

[...]

Fritz Myer of Boston.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 5, 1869.

[...]

Personal.

Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, will shortly publish his history of the Wentworth Family of England, and its branch in this country. [...]

Meteorological.

[...]

Miscellaneous City Items.

[...]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5.

[...]

A REMARKABLE SUIT.

Proceeding by a Widow Against Her Dead Husband's Mother.

Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property at Issue.

Extraordinary Statements by the Daughter-in-Law.

Contents of the Bill.

A bill was exhibited yesterday in the Circuit Court of this county, which promises a flood of contention and litigation, second only to that which has been opened up by the Ulrich case. In this case there is, however, more exclusively family contest. It is the case of a mother being called on to account for a large and important estate, to a considerable share of which the widow of one of her sons lays claim. The bill suggests foul play by the exercise of undue influence, and perhaps by a greater extremity of wrong-doing.

The parties to the proceeding are Margaret Peck, complainant, and Clarissa C. Peck, respondent. The estate was that of Philander Peck, who formerly resided at No. 172 Wabash avenue, who died intestate on the 20th day of June, 1866, leaving to his heirs-at-law, his widow, two sons and a daughter, property which, according to the inventory, was estimated to be of the value of ... although it is claimed in this proceeding that it was worth a much larger sum.

...

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the case, reported as on trial yesterday, of Mann & Co., of Baltimore, v. George Miller & Co., to recover the value of a shipment of oysters, in 1865, plaintiff withdrew a juror.

George A. Kibbe v. Robert Main. Ejectment for property in Henderson County. Judgment for defendant.

William F. Gay v. Christopher C. Massey. Ejectment for property in Grundy County. Judgment for plaintiff.

George A. Robbins et al. v. Robert A. Carr. Ejectment. Same order.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged—James Gerber, of Chicago.

New Proceeding—Payne Fels, of Chicago (involuntary).

CIRCUIT COURT.

The argument in the case of the Hochberger Brothers against the Commercial Insurance Company is still in progress.

NEW SUITS.

Philander M. Stodard v. William Ambrose and John Jones. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

M. B. Francis v. Oscar T. Conner. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

...

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Court is still engaged with civil causes.

...

THE POLICE COURTS.

A VOLUNTEER VAGRANT.

About dusk, on Thursday evening, a stalwart, robust man, who gave his name as Frank O'Connor, entered the Huron Street station and begged the privilege of being booked as a vagrant. ...

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

...

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

...

ASSAULT.

...

HELD FOR TRIAL.

...

"THAT SAME OLD COON."

...

PROTRUDING LAMP POSTS.

...

Personal.

Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, will shortly publish his history of the Wentworth Family of England, and its branch in this country. It will form two large volumes, containing many elegant engraved portraits. ...

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for March 5, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, ...

Miscellaneous City Items.

The ladies of the Union Park Congregational church will give dinners at Library Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 12 to 2 p.m. ...

Masked Balls Prohibited in Boston.

...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5.

...

At Mr. Washburne's name, the tenor of the comments was about the same from all: "I expected that," or, "I knew he could get any place he would take," or, "I did not think his health would permit," and so on. ...

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in the market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

...

Real Estate.

...

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

...

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

...

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but a very dull set of markets. Everything was lower, and all was quiet. ...

Later.

After the adjournment of the Regular Board there was very little doing in No. 2 Spring Wheat, and prices ruled fully 1/4@1/2c lower—the market closing quiet at $1.11 3/4 for spot. ...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1869.

...

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

...

Foreign Markets.

...

New York Dry Goods Market.

...

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...

New York Tobacco Market.

...

New York Hop Market.

...

Ocean Freights.

...

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

...

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

...

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALT-HOUSE ...

WHEAT MALT.

...

Watches.

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

...

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

L. DRESSER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.,

108 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON.

Price List of Jewelry sent to any part of the United States on receipt of red stamp.

New Publications.

IT WILL PAY.—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. ...

HUNTER'S GUIDE.—REVISED, ENLARGED. ...

Instruction.

FRENCH.

A Doctor of Philosophy and Belles-Lettres, and lately Teacher of French ...

Private Lessons to Gentlemen and Ladies.

Address L. SAUVEUR ...

Proposals

TO

SALT AND LUMBER

MANUFACTURERS.

...

General Notices.

30,000 OFFICES UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. ...

WINCHESTER & HAYDEN, Washington, D. C.

THE MAN OR THE MEN WHO ...

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS ...

Auction Sales.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES. ...

Proposals.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. Greene, P. O. Box 1811. ...

Business Cards.

L. A. MILLBANK,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior. ...

THE BLADDER

is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. ...

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the Muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz:

When generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca.

When of the abdomen, Ascites.

When of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND EXTRACT

BUCHU

IS DECIDEDLY ONE OF THE

BEST REMEDIES

FOR DISEASES OF THE

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Rheumatism and Gouty Affections.

Under this head we have arranged DYSURIA, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water: STRANGURY, or stopping of water: HEMATURIA, or bloody urine: GOUT AND RHEUMATISM OF THE KIDNEYS, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water.

It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by

Men, Women and Children.

Directions for Use and Diet Accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected, after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement, he refers to the following Gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEVIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

AND MANY OTHERS, IF NECESSARY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

Formerly of Philadelphia, ...

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 13 South Clark st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. ...

C. BIGELOW, M. D., P. O. Box 124, Chicago, Ill.

Your Destiny

...

Dr. Townsend,

...

Private Consultations,

...

Dr. Bassett,

...

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

...

What is Dyspepsia?

...

Dr. Christie's Patent Galvanic Electric Regenerator.

...

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California and China.

...

REDUCED RATES.

London and New York Steamship Line.

...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., ... Lake st., Chicago.

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, O.

They also make a prime article of Spokes and Hubs for light Carriages and Buggy Wheels. Send for price list.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

...

Medical.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

For the Cure of DYSPEPSIA AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. ...

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the Cure of Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION.

...

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a Substitute for Calomel.

...

THE RUM FIEND.

Chicago Again Scourged by the Destroying Element.

Awful Carnival of Conflagration and Catastrophe.

Appalling Disaster at the Corner of Washington and Canal Streets.

Sixth-Lurch into the Burning Building---Four Firemen Consumed in the Flames.

Miraculous Escapes---Narratives of the Survivors.

Fireman Clings by his Teeth and Hands to a Telegraph Wire and is Saved.

No Fire Alarms Within Seven Hours.

Destruction of Property to the Value of $109,300.

Graphic Details.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

It right was a wild night, the wildest of the year. The wind blew a steady gale from the west, and on its wings came sleet and sleet. The way- as he trudged along the streets, breasting the storm, or blown now by it, was glad to reach lodge. It was such a night as makes people who sit in cozy parlors, around good fires, and that they are not exposed to the fury of elements, and makes their comforts appear greater by contrast. Perhaps some of their thoughts were of those who were not so favored by fate, as he lay out on the weather yard and the frozen soil, the spray and salt ing the frozen soil, the spray and salt ing the leaves to have a coating of ice. ...nine's eye watched him as ...d dropped from the giddy height ...ing the cornice, then his heart leaped to his throat as the ladder, with a sickening lurch, began to fall. Down it went, and the brave fellow clung to the burning wall, and with an instinct of self-preservation, clutched at the window sill. Then he found himself on the ground, and was helped into the building, with one hand still clinging to the ladder, which had fallen with him. Then he knew that the cornice had given way, and how narrow had been his escape from death.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES MILLER.

Charles Miller, a brother of Fireman Frank and Lodger Company, who was one of the parties rescued from the ruins, gave the following statement to our reporter: The fire was discovered by a ...ment half an hour before the catastrophe took place. With nearly a dozen companions he was ...ing to the scene of conflagration, and others ...ended to various parts of the city. Miller ...ted to the roof of the building by means of ...ders, and, fighting the fierce heat of the ...ing from that quarter. The fire being at ...e best rival, the high wind carrying from the same direction threw the sparks and flames directly into our faces. Thus situated and cut off ...ed we made our way toward the rear with ...eat difficulty, and with an intense ...ety. When we had reached about the centre ...e building, it gave a frightful lurch toward ...vidend, cutting some in two through the roof. ...e instantly set about it, but found that the cut ...not make any headway, owing to the intense heat ...d terrible smoke. Four of our number were ...y scared, and cried out: "Let's get out of this! ...n't get out this! I can't stand it!" and with ...ir words they started for the rear ladder. ...ey at first intended the roof over the rear ...ce, but I saw the ladder was the surest way ...ir eyes. When I left the roof give way I ...ped off the building and, fortunately, with my ...ands and teeth caught a telegraph wire that had ...en run across the building. Clinging partly ...o this and to the building, with one hand on the ...der, I managed to get down to the rear of our ...ilding, where a ladder was raised for my rescue.

Our reporter succeeded, notwithstanding the excitement and confusion, in obtaining the following information regarding the deceased firemen. The facts were derived from the comrades of the ...ne, and may be relied on as correct as far as they go:

GEORGE BERGH.

George Bergh, of the Lo...motive engine, was about twenty-seven years of age. He was a ...ir-like man, and boarded at No. 927 Michigan street, where he has been for about two months.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

Thomas O'Brien, also of the Company, was thirty-six years of age. He was born in Ireland, but has resided in the same place at Bergh. Previous to the building he was connected with the Fire Department for three years. He enlisted in 1855, and served four years, participating in numerous discharges after the surrender of Richmond. He is reckoned to be a very efficient member of the Department and has remained in it ever since, always ready when wanted and fearlessly going where his duty called him.

PETER MORRETTA.

Peter Morretta, exempt by his brother firemen from the duties of a fireman, was a native of Italy—thirty-eight years of age. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad and fate. He resided on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.

CHARLES WILLIS.

Charles Willis, also of the Lo...motive, was twenty-six years of age, married, but has no children. He lived on North Sangamon street.

THE GRAND UNDERSIDE DOWN.

Four men were buried beneath the ponderous mass, but for all that the flames rose higher and higher. The sky for a mile around was as light as day, and so bright was it, that across the river on the old dead small print without the aid of glasses with ease. The burning fluid, fanned pure breath it was, was carried by it, was glad to reach lodge. It was such a night as makes people sit in cozy parlors, around good fires, and that they are not exposed to the fury of elements, and makes their comforts appear greater by contrast. Perhaps some of their thoughts were of those who were not so favored by fate, as he lay out on the weather yard and the frozen soil, the spray and salt ing the leaves to have a coating of ice. ...nine's eye watched him as ...d dropped from the giddy height ...ing the cornice, then his heart leaped to his throat as the ladder, with a sickening lurch, began to fall. Down it went, and the brave fellow clung to the burning wall, and with an instinct of self-preservation, clutched at the window sill. Then he found himself on the ground, and was helped into the building, with one hand still clinging to the ladder, which had fallen with him. Then he knew that the cornice had given way, and how narrow had been his escape from death.

STATEMENT OF DAVID WARWELL.

David Warwell, of the Young America Hose, made the following statement to our reporter, which was taken down in the presence of and corrected by Marshal Larry Walters, immediately upon arriving at the scene of the disaster: I was ordered by Foreman Stevens to follow him up the ladder to the roof of the burning building. I stood next to the ladder, and was the first to go up. I had reached the second story of a building which is only two stories high, when I heard the cornice crash. My first impulse was to jump, and I would have done so had I been on the ground, but I was afraid to do so from the height I was at. I then concluded to go down the ladder, and I did so. I had not got down more than a few rounds when the ladder fell with a crash. I then jumped to the ground, and was carried in the arms of some one into the building. I was not hurt, except a few bruises on my body. I was not stunned, and was perfectly conscious all the time. I do not know who carried me into the building.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS MAXWELL.

Thomas Maxwell, of the Lo...motive, who had just passed the fire from that question, Peter Morretta and Charles Miller, of the Lo...motive, and Lodger Company, corresponded nearly. The rear portion of the building is about three feet lower than the front part, and we proceeded to the roof began to cut a hole in the roof. We had not got more than a few feet when the cornice fell, and we were buried in the ruins. I was pinned down by the timbers, and could not move. I was conscious all the time. I do not know who carried me into the building.

STATEMENT FROM THOMAS MAXWELL.

Who just escaped from the ruins of his warehouse, ...ks said: In company with Sarah, Willi and ...Orrice, I ascended the ladder to the roof to ...ream the fire from that quarter. Peter Morretta ...d Charles Miller, of the Lo...motive and Ladder Company, accompanied us. The rear portion of the building is about three feet lower than the front, and we proceeded to the roof began to cut a hole in the roof. We had not got more than a few feet when the cornice fell, and we were buried in the ruins. I was pinned down by the timbers, and could not move. I was conscious all the time. I do not know who carried me into the building.

ON NORTH LA SALLE STREET.

The fire at 10 o'clock was extinguished from box No. 145, was occasioned by the burning of a frame building on the west side of La Salle street. It was owned and occupied by Barnet Brothers, as a cooper shop, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000 in the Home Mutual.

ON NORTH CLARK STREET.

The alarm at 2 minutes past 2 o'clock, corner of Twelfth and Canal streets, was occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of rags and waste in the North Canal Street store. Box No. 36, at the freight depot of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., on the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets was out of order, and consequently no alarm was given from it. The fire, originated on the first floor of the building, which was owned by Joseph Colnert, was totally consumed, and the stock of rags and waste damaged to the extent of $2,000. The building was insured for $1,000, but it could not be ascertained. The fire occurred about 2 o'clock, and was discovered by Patrolman Shelton. The first floor was used as a rag store, and the second story as a dwelling. The building was a badly constructed one, and proved to be a perfect fire-trap. Mr. Shelton succeeded in saving from the flames nearly all the furniture in the second story. The stock in trade has fortunately been insured. There was general excitement in the neighborhood, and the fire-engines were on hand in a few minutes, but owing to the stock before it could be extinguished.

ON CLARK STREET.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, Patrol Sergeant Hall, while on his beat in the West Madison street, was destroyed by fire, in which the loss will be about $1,000. The building, as well as its contents, was owned by Mr. Hall.

ON NORTH LA SALLE STREET.

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OTHER FIRES.

It is said that misdoviness never comes slowly, and it is hardly in a few words possible to describe the wrath of the fire-fiend. While the engines were being held in check by the ice on the lake, the fire-fiend and his imps—for it looks as if there were several—were busy extending the area of destruction, and from other parts of the city. To recount the day's disasters in the morning, as far as they have been reported, we begin at 3 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Hall's grocery, No. 307 Madison street; at 6.30 p. m., the grocery store of Mr. Morretta, at the corner of Clark and Adams streets; at 7 o'clock, the large establishment of Messrs. Wm. Sparling & Co., on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets; at 8 o'clock, the extensive lumber-yard of Messrs. Hall & Boyington, on the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets; at 9 o'clock, the large warehouse of Messrs. Wm. Sparling & Co., which contained a portion, only, of the large quantity of goods. From various estimates, the total loss will be

$109,300.

cannot be less than $100,000, of which a small portion of which is covered by insurance. The excitement and confusion attending the fire, and the unceasing efforts to grasp anything of value regarding losses and insurance, have rendered difficult; but subsequently, what figures are in this way given are to be taken as approximate.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Only a few words here. Winslow, Lee & Co., cash, door and blind manufacturers, erected the building, and their own loss, and, if it rules so, the insurance for its construction, and some of the stock on hand, will be paid. The loss of Mr. Hall on the corner of Canal street, and a depth of 150 feet, and comprised Nos. 41 to 47 inclusive. Messrs. Winslow, Lee & Co. had insured, whether or not partly only is fully indemnify them is ascertained. Mr. Hall's loss is covered by insurance. Messrs. Wm. Sparling & Co. also carry a number of risks in the Home Mutual, and Mr. Morretta, who is a widower and has a family of children, will be relieved for by receipts.

Our reporter succeeded, notwithstanding the excitement and confusion, in obtaining the following information regarding the deceased firemen. The facts were derived from the comrades of the ...ne, and may be relied on as correct as far as they go:

GEORGE BERGH.

George Bergh, of the Lo...motive engine, was about twenty-seven years of age. He was a ...ir-like man, and boarded at No. 927 Michigan street, where he has been for about two months.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

Thomas O'Brien, also of the Company, was thirty-six years of age. He was born in Ireland, but has resided in the same place at Bergh. Previous to the building he was connected with the Fire Department for three years. He enlisted in 1855, and served four years, participating in numerous discharges after the surrender of Richmond. He is reckoned to be a very efficient member of the Department and has remained in it ever since, always ready when wanted and fearlessly going where his duty called him.

PETER MORRETTA.

Peter Morretta, exempt by his brother firemen from the duties of a fireman, was a native of Italy—thirty-eight years of age. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sad and fate. He resided on Fourteenth street, near Third avenue.

CHARLES WILLIS.

Charles Willis, also of the Lo...motive, was twenty-six years of age, married, but has no children. He lived on North Sangamon street.

THE GRAND UNDERSIDE DOWN.

Four men were buried beneath the ponderous mass, but for all that the flames rose higher and higher. The sky for a mile around was as light as day, and so bright was it, that across the river on the old dead small print without the aid of glasses with ease. The burning fluid, fanned pure breath it was, was carried by it, was glad to reach lodge. It was such a night as makes people who sit in cozy parlors, around good fires, and that they are not exposed to the fury of elements, and makes their comforts appear greater by contrast. Perhaps some of their thoughts were of those who were not so favored by fate, as he lay out on the weather yard and the frozen soil, the spray and salt ing the leaves to have a coating of ice. ...nine's eye watched him as ...d dropped from the giddy height ...ing the cornice, then his heart leaped to his throat as the ladder, with a sickening lurch, began to fall. Down it went, and the brave fellow clung to the burning wall, and with an instinct of self-preservation, clutched at the window sill. Then he found himself on the ground, and was helped into the building, with one hand still clinging to the ladder, which had fallen with him. Then he knew that the cornice had given way, and how narrow had been his escape from death.

STATEMENT OF DAVID WARWELL.

David Warwell, of the Young America Hose, made the following statement to our reporter, which was taken down in the presence of and corrected by Marshal Larry Walters, immediately upon arriving at the scene of the disaster: I was ordered by Foreman Stevens to follow him up the ladder to the roof to the burning building. I stood next to the ladder, and was the first to go up. I had reached the second story of a building which is only two stories high, when I heard the cornice crash. My first impulse was to jump, and I would have done so had I been on the ground, but I was afraid to do so from the height I was at. I then concluded to go down the ladder, and I did so. I had not got more than a few rounds when the ladder fell with a crash. I then jumped to the ground, and was carried in the arms of some one into the building. I was not hurt, except a few bruises on my body. I was not stunned, and was perfectly conscious all the time. I do not know who carried me into the building.

STATEMENT FROM THOMAS MAXWELL.

Who just escaped from the ruins of his warehouse, ...ks said: In company with Sarah, Willi and ...Orrice, I ascended the ladder to the roof to ...ream the fire from that question, Peter Morretta and Charles Miller, of the Lo...motive, and Lodger Company, corresponded nearly. The rear portion of the building is about three feet lower than the front, and we proceeded to the roof began to cut a hole in the roof. We had not got more than a few feet when the cornice fell, and we were buried in the ruins. I was pinned down by the timbers, and could not move. I was conscious all the time. I do not know who carried me into the building.

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GRANT'S CABINET.

How the New President's Appointments were Received in Chicago.

General Satisfaction Expressed.

For the past week the people have been in entire ignorance of the intentions of Gen. Grant. It is not that they had any anxiety as to his appointments, for they trusted too much to his ...ntuitive appreciation of the ability and character of men, to be uneasy on that score; but there were so many candidates, and so much uncertainty regarding their appointments, that the mystery was heightened, and the solution of it ...ded more desirable. The people, with a shrewd ...ith in the rare common sense and wisdom of the President, waited with commendable patience, and while waiting, amused themselves at the expense of the politicians who attempted to pump secret and found him dry. There was grim humor in the unbroken silence. He kept his counsel well. The professional politicians were dancing about like a bear on a hot griddle, their ignorance of Grant's intentions preventing them from forecasting the future and ...rmal power, consolidating and extending their most priceless privileges. The cool and quiet way in which the President-elect gave the slip to ...ryone, is, no satisfaction, set the whole country ...aughing at the joke. The list of appointments ...ded was something new and strange and pleasant. As the time approached for the official announcements to be made, the country looked to the centre to whose focal point all lines seemed to ...p. Yesterday morning persons awoke with fear ...d trembling lest they should not see it, and as everybody had a state of his own, and was naturally anxious to ascertain how it had fared, to look at the newspapers in search of information. ...ll, almost in a breathless state, to hear the official announcements. Well, about 11 o'clock the ...ds began to spread, and the ...ssages had been sent to the Senate. ...ere was a rush for the newspaper offices, because they were not included. This was a little ...one, with the exception of the Tribune, which ...uld have been satisfied with the Treasury ...partment, which is now in the hands of ...Colnaghan, and so on. It must be confessed ...t with the exception of Secretary Boutwell, ...ch was expected, would have no ...ject in the ...ppointments, and Secretary Jacob D. Cox, ...ho is a Democrat, and has been in the Senate ...ce 1865, with the Navy or Interior Department.

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DESMOINES.

Frozen to Death---Another Fire---Judicial Order---Death of Ex-Governor Certain---Evidence---Cold Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.

Thos. Parker, a laborer, four miles from Des Moines, was frozen to death last night between ...ome and un-found yesterday standing up in a fence corner stiff and stark in death.

The ...ds are still returning home ...ople to have become reminded by ...ing of the severity of the winter's ...ow which preceded freezing to death, stopped ...ing, and the mercury ten degrees below zero, and the thermometer at a pole. Reliable ...ilities ten hundred yards of a house, and about ...ty miles from its ever home. It was deserted, and ...ains cattle and two children.

Another fire occurred here to-day, in the rear of frame buildings at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, owned by Mr. Hall, the burning of Lyons & Robinson, destroying it, injuring ...ir stock of goods to the amount of $1,000, and ...ses four thousand dollars. No insurance.

Judge Mitchell to-day issued an order, prohibiting the publication in the papers of this city of any and all evidence taken in the case of the ...ple vs. Gen. Geo. G. Wright, now on trial in the ...ict Court of this county, until it is given to the ...ublic before a jury, or in open court.

The alarm from Box 999 at 10.30 last night was ...used by the burning of a frame building ...ated on the 500 South Halsted street. It was owned ...d occupied by Mr. Hall, the lower floor of which was used as a grocery and provision store, and the upper part as a dwelling. The fire originated in the rear portion of the structure, and the ...ames had gained such headway before the alarm was given that the flames to have if entirely within their control, and it was with difficulty that the fire was kept from the ...ocent premises. Origin, Orpo," of the Hose ...ompany, who was ...ONNED ...d that there was no need of going to the roof, and ...d in which it was found. Mr. Hall's loss is reported, "Well, some sleep here. I'll show you the way; please follow me." He ...ded, and he followed him into the building. They reached the top of the ...ck stairs, and the guard left them. They ...ed their way through the ...ke and flames to the ...ond floor, and there found a room occupied by ...ree women and five children. The ...ke was suffocating, and the women were ...ying in the way of themselves and ...ir children whose lives were in danger. ...ll, dreamer would most certainly have been the ...ath of them. The flames were raging in the next ...om, and the vast volume of water poured into ...e room by the firemen added to the danger. In ...pite of all this the firemen continued their weary ...bors, and it was not until some minutes after that they remembered that the remains of four brave ...en were being carried down the stairs. The ...ke was so dense that if one spoke at the foot ...e stairs he could not be heard at the top. ...ey made their way to the roof in the ...ame manner as they came to the basement. Brave ...en have I seen before that day, but never ...ch scenes of heroism. These firemen are brave ...en, and they have proved it on many occasions ...y, they spoke of the poor fellows who had fallen ...ir duty in the same manner as they would have ...ken of their own brothers. Those